

REPUBLICANS MEET.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION.

M'KINLEY IS CHAIRMAN.

STRUGGLE OF THE PEOPLE FOR ADMITTANCE.

Lively Scenes Outside and in the Convention Hall—The Crowds Are Impassioned and Cheer Both Blaine and Harrison Indiscriminately.

Opening Session.

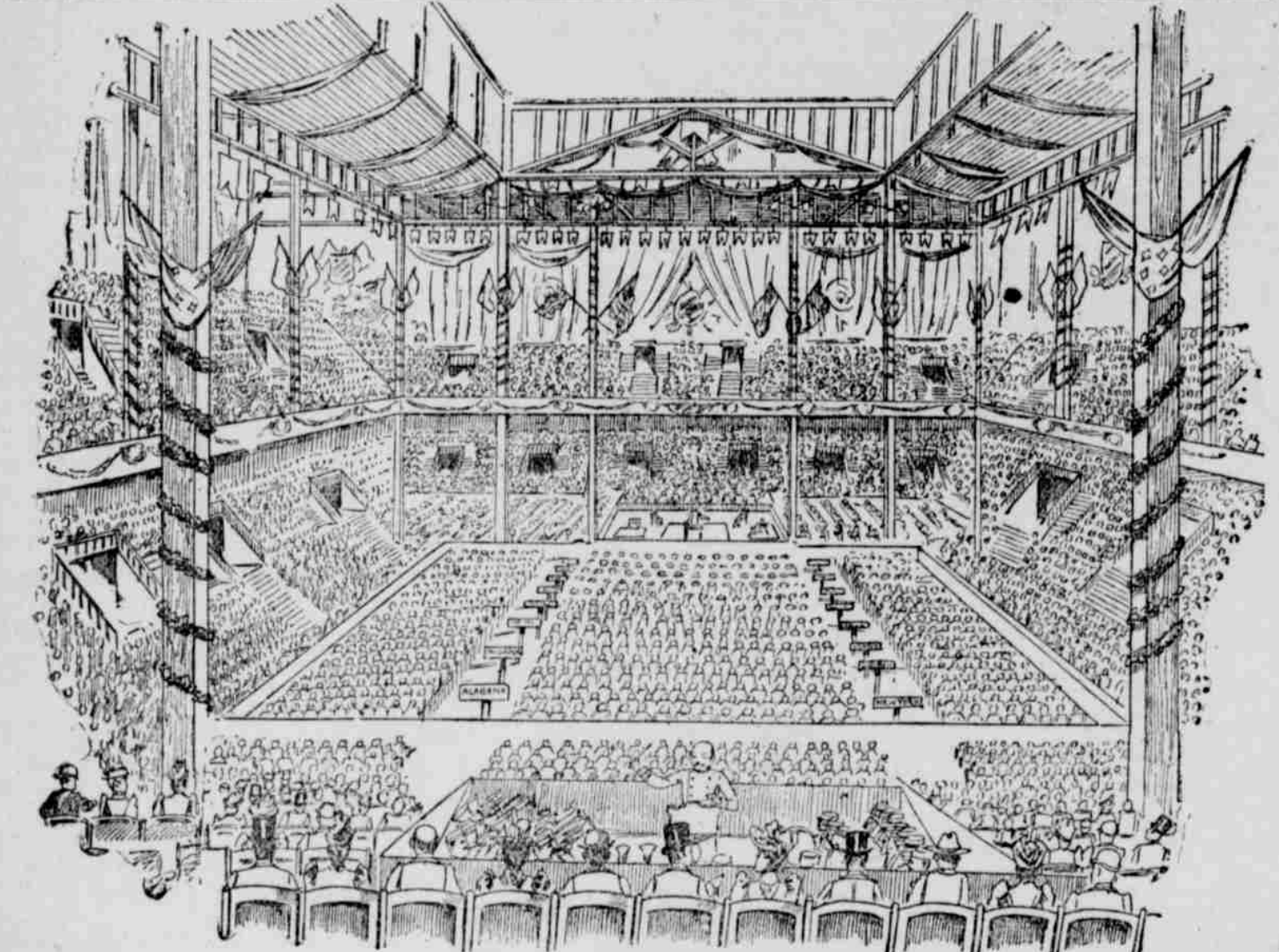
The tenth National Republican Convention was called to order at 12:30 o'clock Tuesday by the Chairman of the National Republican Committee, James Sullivan Clarkson, of Des Moines, Iowa.



THE RIVAL GONFALONS.

There was considerable delay in seating the thousands who possessed tickets of admission; but Sergeant-at-arms Meek and his army of assistants were fully up to the great responsibility of their task, and did the work entrusted to them with promptness and great courtesy.

When the vast hall had been filled it presented a most impressive scene. The galleries contained many ladies,



THE CONVENTION IN SESSION.

all attractive in bright colors. The great gathering, canopied and wreathed, so to speak in a gorgeous trimming of flags, portraits, mottoes, flowers, and bunting, constitutes the most magnificent auditorium spectacle ever witnessed in an American city. It surpasses by far the impressive picture of the interior of the Chicago Auditorium when the National Republican Convention of 1888 was in session at its most brilliant gathering. It is a congregation of the great leaders of a mighty political organization, and with its thousands of brave, serious, intelligent, earnest, yet hopeful faces turned toward one the impressions received were entirely out of the ordinary course of life's experiences.

But there is no time for these interesting contemplations, for listen to Clarkson, Iowa's favorite Republican political manager, who is beginning to address the vast audience. He speaks in a clear, pleasant voice of considerable volume and force, and may be plainly heard as the sweep of the humming sound of 10,000 voices is hushed.

The call for the convention has been read by M. H. De Young of California, and the machinery that is to give the people a candidate for the greatest office



CHAIRMAN M'KINLEY.

within their gift has been put in motion, and the spirited Iowa is reminding the delegates of their solemn duties. The blessing of Almighty God has been invoked by Rev. Dr. Brush, Chancellor of the University of South Dakota at Mitchell, and now all is solemn and silent, and only the voice of the National Committee Chairman ringing out upon the ears of the anxious multitude. Clarkson speaks well and convinces all that he is a man full of courage and energy. There is a practical business tone to his address. He reminds his hearers of victories won in the past and of an impending contest, and he has already convinced every heart in the great hall that the welfare of the nation is indissolubly interwoven with the success of the Republican party.

ty. The Iowa man has performed his task well. He concludes amid an outburst of applause that would awaken pride in a heart of stone.

Now he presents J. Sloan Fassett of New York for temporary Chairman, and once more the multitude breaks into a roar of cheering that marks the advance of the New Yorker with approval. A formal motion and Fassett is confirmed as the temporary Chairman by nearly a thousand "ayes."

Mr. Fassett looked perfectly self-possessed as he gazed about the vast hall. In his hand was a type-written manuscript to which he referred occasionally as he spoke.

At the close of Mr. Fassett's address the convention adjourned until 10 o'clock Wednesday morning.

Wednesday's Proceedings.

It was close to noon and the hall was crowded to its utmost capacity when Chairman Fassett called the Republican National Convention to order, Wednesday. The proceedings were opened by prayer by Bishop Whipple, of Minneapolis.

Hon. E. C. Lockwood, of Idaho, presented the report of the Committee on Organization. A wild scene took place when the committee reported Governor William McKinley, of Ohio, for permanent Chairman. Hon. Samuel Fessenden, of Connecticut, ex-Senator Spooner of Wisconsin, and General William Mahone of Virginia were appointed a committee to escort Governor McKinley to the chair. A magnificent reception was given the Governor when he stepped upon the platform.

Temporary Chairman Fassett retired amid great applause and there were prolonged and renewed cheers and waving of banners, after which Governor McKinley began as follows:

"Gentlemen of the convention: Here he was interrupted by cries of three cheers for McKinley. The vast audience arose and shook the building with cheers for Ohio's Governor. After the applause had subsided, Mr. McKinley proceeded with his address.

The speech was greeted with prolonged cheering. At its close there were repeated cries of "Douglas," and the venerable ex-slave came forward and bowed his thanks.

After Governor McKinley's speech, Mr. Bingham of Pennsylvania submitted

held a caucus and claimed to have the pledges of enough votes to secure Mr. Harrison's nomination.

Every available space in the great and splendid convention hall seemed to have been filled up at the preceding session, but it was for the night session to test the capacity of this great hall, and it was packed almost to suffocation. The announcement of the Committee on Credentials that a minority report would be submitted caused considerable excitement and there was painful suspense, while the two reports were being orally submitted, as to what would follow.

The majority report recommended that twelve Harrison delegates in Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana be seated in place of the same number of Blaine men given places on the temporary roll, and the minority recommended that the twelve Blaine men on the temporary roll be placed on the permanent roll. The report of the committee also covered contests in Texas, Kentucky, Maryland, South Carolina and North Carolina and District of Columbia, but there was no political significance in these contests and the report was unanimous on these cases.

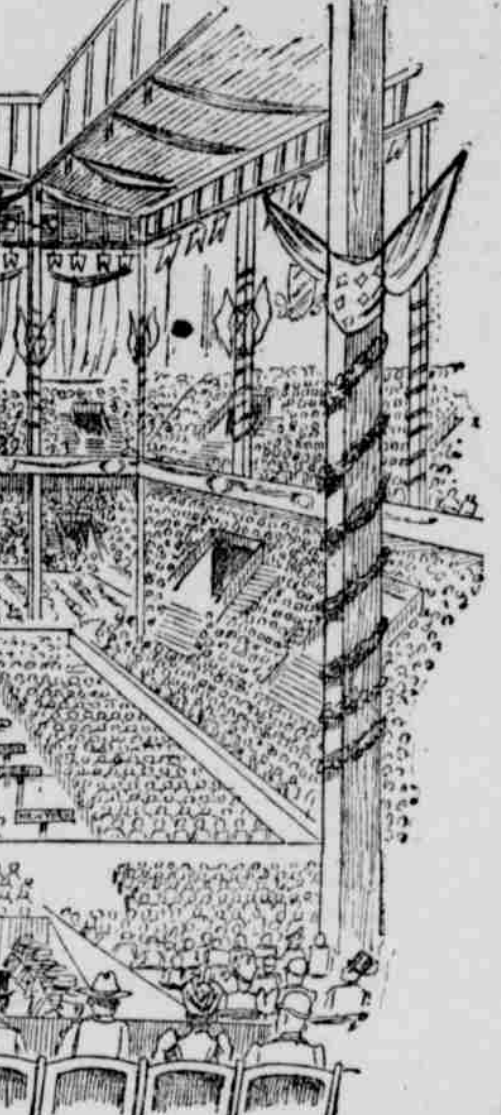
The majority report sustained the National Committee as to 23 votes and reversed the National Committee as to 17 votes.

When Chairman Cogswell moved that the majority report be adopted he was loudly cheered by the Harrison delegates, and when Chauncey I. Filley, of Missouri, moved to substitute the minority report therefor, the applause which followed from the Blaine delegates told the galleries that the long-expected fight between the Blaine and Harrison forces was on.

The roll call on the adoption of the minority report of the committee on credentials proceeded.

When Texas had been reached in the call of the roll the electric lights in the vast hall began to wane for a few seconds. Had it not been for the faint glimmer of a few scattering gas lights encircling the room the convention would have been in total darkness.

This caused an immediate cessation of the proceedings, and the band in the gallery played "We won't go home until morning," while a messenger was hurriedly dispatched to the plant of the electric company to call



THE CONVENTION IN SESSION.

for lights. After waiting several minutes for lights Mr. Miller of New York addressed the convention trying to secure an adjournment, but without success. At this point the electric current was again turned on, and after the applause caused by the additional light had subsided, the convention proceeded with business.

At the conclusion of the roll call, Chairman McKinley said: "On this vote for the substitute of the majority report in Alabama, the ayes are 423 and the nays are 463, and the motion is lost."

Motion to adjourn failed to carry, and the roll was called on the adoption of the majority report on delegates-at-large from Alabama, Pennsylvania having demanded it, and New York and Colorado seconded the demand. The vote resulted 476 ayes and 3654 nays.

A mighty yell greeted the announcement of the Harrison victory. Canes, hats, handkerchiefs, anything that could be grabbed, were swung wildly in triumph, while the dome seemed to



J. S. CLARKSON.

tremble with the terrific roars of applause.

An attempt to adjourn the convention at this interesting juncture failed. The hour proposed was 10 o'clock in the morning, but it was decided by a substantial majority to proceed with the business of the convention without delay. Mr. Depew, the leader of the Harrison forces, was asked if he was satisfied with the test. "Yes," he replied smiling, "and we will be twenty-five votes strong on the main question."

Gov. Foraker asked the unanimous consent of the convention to the reading of the platform as prepared by the committee on resolutions. The platform was read and adopted, notwithstanding a plea from Hissock to give the advocates of irrigation of arid lands in the West a chance to be heard. The convention then adjourned until 11 o'clock Friday morning.

HARRISON THE MAN.

RENOMINATED BY THE REPUBLICANS.

REID IN SECOND PLACE.

NAMED BY ACCLAMATION FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

Delegates Lived Up to Their Instructions—McKinley Pleds a Large Vote—Reid Complimented—The News Received by the President and Mr. Blaine.

Friday's Work.

A sharp tap of the gavel at 11:35 on Friday morning checked the hum of ten thousand voices in the great convention hall, and a moment later Chairman McKinley ordered the aisles cleared and some sort of order established.

"The regular order," resumed the Chairman, "is the presentation of candidates for President of the United States." Cheers followed this announcement.

It was decided that the roll of States should be called and when Colorado was reached Senator Wolcott, of the Silver

State, arose. Instantly the Blaine men burst into wild and enthusiastic cheers, and all doubt as to the presentation of the name of James G. Blaine was now removed.

Wolcott made a rattling speech and was applauded from start to finish. Wolcott said he was proud to cast his vote for a man who always sought everything for his country and nothing for himself. Blaine, he declared, had never been President of our country, but he "will be."

Wolcott spoke for only ten minutes, and as he left the platform he was followed by a storm of applause, which continued for at least ten minutes, while many delegates sprang to their feet and shouted "Blaine, Blaine."

When Indiana was reached Col. "Dick" Thompson arose to nominate Harrison. The name of Harrison provoked enthusiasm that was a revelation. It looked as if every delegate arose to his feet and waved a fan or a handkerchief, and the noise continued for a full ten minutes and was taken up



BENJAMIN HARRISON.

read by the Secretary at the close of the balloting:

No. Delegates.	Harrison.	Blaine.	McKinley.	Reid.	Lincoln.
Alabama.....	22	15	4	1	1
Arkansas.....	15	15	1	1	1
California.....	18	9	1	1	1
Connecticut.....	12	4	8	1	1
Colorado.....	8	8	1	1	1
Delaware.....	6	1	1	1	1
Florida.....	8	8	1	1	1
Georgia.....	26	26	1	1	1
Idaho.....	6	1	1	1	1
Illinois.....	48	34	14	1	1
Indiana.....	30	30	1	1	1
Iowa.....	25	25	1	1	1
Kansas.....	20	11	9	1	1
Kentucky.....	26	22	3	1	1
Louisiana.....	16	1	1	1	1
Maine.....	12	8	12	1	1
Maryland.....	15	14	2	1	1
Mass.....	29	19	11	1	1
Michigan.....	28	7	10	1	1
Minnesota.....	18	8	9	1	1
Mississippi.....	13	13	5	1	1
Missouri.....	28	4	2	1	1
Montana.....	6	5	1	1	1
Nebraska.....	16	15	1	1	1
Nevada.....	6	1	1	1	1
N.Hampshire.....	8	2	1	1	1
New Jersey.....	20	14	2	1	1
New York.....	72	27	33	1	1
N.C.....	22	18	2	1	1
N. Dakota.....	6	2	4	1	1
Ohio.....	46	1	7	1	1
Oregon.....	1	1	45	1	1
Pennsylvania.....	64	19	3	42	1
R.I.....	8	1	1	1	1
S. Carolina.....	18	13	2	1	1
S. Dakota.....	8	8	1	1	1
Tennessee.....	24	17	4	3	1
Texas.....	39	22	1	1	1
Utah.....	2	2	1	1	1
Arizona.....	2	1	1	1	1
Idaho.....	2	1	1	1	1
Wyoming.....	2	1	1	1	1
Dist. C.....	2	2	1	1	1
Total.....	904	535	182	182	4
Absent and not voting.....	2	2	1	1	1
Necessary to a choice.....	452	452	91	91	2
Harrison's plurality.....	450	450	82	82	1

The news was immediately telegraphed to Washington and to Boston, where Mr. Blaine is stopping.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Scene in President Harrison's Room on Reception of the News.

The scene in the White House Friday afternoon was a memorable one. The telegrapher's office was crowded with a distinguished party. Postmaster General Wanamaker sat at the corner of the desk with his tally-sheet prepared for half a dozen candidates. On a little table near the instruments Private Secretary Halford rested his tablet and pencil. Russell Harrison made himself at home on a desk behind the instruments.

Three or more representatives of newspapers were provided with seats, and as the news came in Mr. Halford read it aloud, then hastened to give the dispatches to the President.

Mr. Tibbitts, the President's stenographer, is also a telegrapher, and he heard the ticks which told of the nineteen votes for Harrison in the Pennsylvania delegation. "I do not propose to wait for that news to be typewritten," and away he went to the President to tell him of an unexpected gain. It was a few minutes later when the operator reported "Harrison nominated." Up jumped Halford and down came Russell Harrison from his perch on the desk. Miss Halford asked her father for the privilege of taking the good news to the President. Three minutes later, father and daughter hastened to give to the victorious candidate the little printed slip which irrevocably settled the contest.

A TEASPOONFUL of salt dissolved in one-half glass of water is excellent to allay nausea in sick headaches.

Colonel Clarkson, of Iowa, who seconded the motion.

Gov. McKinley resumed the chair and said: President Harrison having received a majority of all the votes cast, as the nominee of this convention, shall it be made unanimous?

Cries—"Yes," "Yes."

The Chairman—Those in favor will say aye.

The response was general, and without calling for the nays Chairman McKinley said: "It is a unanimous vote." [Cheering long and continued.]

Mr. Depew then moved that the convention adjourn until 8 o'clock in the evening, and the motion prevailed.

The concluding session of the convention began with these words by Gov. McKinley: "The order of business is the presentation of candidates for Vice President of the United States. The secretary will call the roll of States and Territories."

The secretary proceeded with the call of the roll until New York was reached, when Senator O'Connor, of the Empire State, was recognized, and in a brief speech presented the name of Hon. Whitelaw Reid, of New York. Governor Bulkeley of Connecticut gave a hearty second to the nomination, and as there were no other names offered, Mr. John A. Hutchinson, of West Virginia, asked that the nomination of Mr. Reid be made by acclamation. The motion was seconded.

The following is the vote in detail as

The Vote in Detail.

The following is the vote in detail as



WHITELAW REID.

read by the Secretary at the close of the balloting:

No. Delegates.	Harrison.	Blaine.	McKinley.	Reid.	Lincoln.
Alabama.....	22	15	4	1	1
Arkansas.....	15	15	1	1	1
California.....	18	9	1	1	1
Connecticut.....	12	4	8	1	1
Colorado.....	8	8	1	1	1
Delaware.....	6	1	1	1	1
Florida.....	8	8	1	1	1
Georgia.....	26	26	1	1	1
Idaho.....	6	1	1	1	1
Illinois.....	48	34	14	1	1
Indiana.....	30	30	1	1	1
Iowa.....	25	25	1	1	1
Kansas.....	20	11	9	1	1
Kentucky.....	26	22	3	1	1
Louisiana.....	16	1	1	1	1
Maine.....	12	8	12	1	1
Maryland.....	15	14	2	1	1
Mass.....	29	19	11	1	1
Michigan.....	28	7	10	1	1
Minnesota.....	18	8	9	1	1
Mississippi.....	13	13	5	1	1
Missouri.....	28	4	2	1	1
Montana.....	6	5	1	1	1
Nebraska.....	16	15	1	1	1
Nevada.....	6	1	1	1	1
N.Hampshire.....	8	2	1	1	1
New Jersey.....	20	14	2	1	1
New York.....	72	27	33	1	1
N.C.....	22	18	2	1	1
N. Dakota.....	6	2	4	1	1
Ohio.....	46	1	7	1	1
Oregon.....	1	1	45	1	1
Pennsylvania.....	64	19	3	42	1
R.I.....	8	1	1	1	1
S. Carolina.....	18	13	2	1	1
S. Dakota.....	8	8	1	1	1
Tennessee.....	24	17	4	3	1
Texas.....	39	22	1	1	1
Utah.....	2	2	1	1	1
Arizona.....	2	1	1	1	1
Idaho.....	2	1	1	1	1
Wyoming.....	2	1	1	1	1
Dist. C.....	2	2	1	1	1
Total.....	904	535	182	182	4
Absent and not voting.....	2	2	1	1	1
Necessary to a choice.....	452	452	91	91	2
Harrison's plurality.....	450	450	82	82	1

The news was immediately telegraphed to Washington and to Boston, where Mr. Blaine is stopping.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Scene in President Harrison's Room on Reception of the News.

The scene in the White House Friday afternoon was a memorable one. The telegrapher's office was crowded with a distinguished party. Postmaster General Wanamaker sat at the corner of the desk with his tally-sheet prepared for half a dozen candidates. On a little table near the instruments Private Secretary Halford rested his tablet and pencil. Russell Harrison made himself at home on a desk behind the instruments.

Three or more representatives of newspapers were provided with seats, and as the news came in Mr. Halford read it aloud, then hastened to give the dispatches to the President.

Mr. Tibbitts, the President's stenographer, is also a telegrapher, and he heard the ticks which told of the nineteen votes for Harrison in the Pennsylvania delegation. "I do not propose to wait for that news to be typewritten," and away he went to the President to tell him of an unexpected gain. It was a few minutes later when the operator reported "Harrison nominated." Up jumped Halford and down came Russell Harrison from his perch on the desk. Miss Halford asked her father for the privilege of taking the good news to the President. Three minutes later, father and daughter hastened to give to the victorious candidate the little printed slip which irrevocably settled the contest.

A TEASPOONFUL of salt dissolved in one-half glass of water is excellent to allay nausea in sick headaches.

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

All the Usual Features Disposed Of Much as in Previous Years.

The following is the platform as adopted by the Republican National Convention at Minneapolis:

The representatives of the Republicans of the United States assembled in general convention on the shores of the Mississippi River, the everlasting bond of an indissoluble republic, whose most glorious chapter of history is the record of the Republican party, congratulate their countrymen on the majestic march of the nation under the banners inscribed with the principles of our platform of 1888, vindicated by victory at the polls and prosperity in our fields, workshops and mines, and make the following declaration of principles:

Reaffirm Protection Doctrines.

We reaffirm the American doctrine of protection. We call attention to its growth abroad. We maintain that the prosperous condition of our country is largely due to the wise revenue legislation of the Republican Congress. We believe that articles which cannot be produced in the United States, except at exorbitant cost, should be admitted free of duty, and that on all imports coming into competition with the products of our own industry there should be levied duties equal to the difference between wages abroad and at home. We assert that the products of our own industry should be protected by a tariff of general consumption have been reduced under the operations of the tariff act of 1890.

We denounce the efforts of the mercantile majority of the House of Representatives to destroy our tariff laws by piecemeal, as is manifested by their attacks upon wool, and lead ores, the chief products of a number of States, and we ask the people for their judgment thereon.

Success of Reciprocity.

We point to the success of the Republican policy of reciprocity, under which our export trade has vastly increased and new and enlarged markets have been opened for the products of our farms and workshops. We remind the people of the bitter opposition of the Democratic party to this practical business measure, and claim that, executed by a Republican administration, our present laws will eventually give us control of the trade of the world.

On the Money Question.

The American people from tradition and interest favor bimetallicism, and the Republican party demands the use of both gold and silver as standard money, with such restrictions and under such provisions to be enacted by the legislature as will secure the maintenance of the parity of values of the two metals, so that the purchasing power of the dollar shall be equal, whether of silver, gold or paper, shall be at all times equal. The interests of the producers of the country and the welfare of its workingmen demand that every dollar, paper or coin, issued by the Government shall be as good as any other.

We commend the wise and patriotic steps already taken by our Government to secure an international conference to adopt such measures as will insure a parity of value between gold and silver for use as money throughout the world.

Free Ballot and Fair Count.

We demand that every citizen of the United States shall be allowed to cast one free and unrestricted ballot in all public elections, and that such ballot shall be counted and returned as cast; that such laws shall be enacted and enforced as will secure to every citizen, be he rich or poor, native or foreign born, white or black, the sovereign right guaranteed by the constitution. The free and honest popular ballot, the just and equal representation of all the people, as well as their rights and liberties under the laws, are the foundation of our republican institutions, and the party will never relent its efforts until the integrity of the ballot and the purity of elections shall be fully guaranteed and protected in every State.

Southern Outrages.

We denounce the continued inhuman outrages perpetrated upon American